

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

TRANSPORTATION, HOTELS, ROADS.

Honolulu will do well to "paste in its hat" what James Woods, St. Francis manager, said before sailing for San Francisco yesterday:

"First: Furnish more and better transportation facilities than now exist between the coast and the islands.

"Second: Furnish more—far more—hotel accommodations than now exists.

"Third: Improve your automobile roads."

The fact that other people have said the same thing does not detract in the slightest from the force of this skilled hotel man's comment.

Not at all. On the contrary, the number of visitors who have made precisely these remarks is conclusive proof that Honolulu's needs—from the tourist standpoint—are mainly these three.

Other facilities for entertaining the visitor will follow naturally and logically. Once the hotel accommodations are considerably increased, the hotel men and tour companies will see that entertainment is provided.

Speaking of roads, Mr. Woods said:

"As to automobile roads, you perhaps do not understand down here how the demand for automobile roads has developed during the last two or three years. All over the United States, automobiles have passed from being a luxury to a positive necessity. There are so many places where hundreds of miles of perfect automobile roads are now available to tourists that great numbers simply will not go to any place which lacks good automobile roads."

"I have seen this island the other day. The road between Honolulu and Hialeah was not so bad as its reputation. But at the same time, it was not what it ought to be. The road between Honolulu and the Moana hotel is the absolute limit. I cannot understand how so intelligent a community can permit it to exist in its present condition."

The latest project which Mr. Woods is understood to have in mind will, if carried out, provide an industry in Hawaii second only to the sugar industry. That is the tourist industry. It will mean not only great development of hotel accommodations, but the prosperity of a host of small businesses. It will mean not only big traffic for the steamship companies, trans-oceanic and inter-island, but a marked stimulus in virtually all retail mercantile lines. Only occasionally now does one hear in Honolulu the oft-disproved statement that the tourist business profits only a few. The head of a big trust company told the Star-Bulletin the other day that the tourist business in the next few years will be the biggest commercial asset. "The little fellow" in Hawaii has or can have. And he added that it is inconceivable that the business leaders of Honolulu will much longer endure bad roads. "If the city hasn't the money, the business community will rise up in its power and provide the money some way, once the realization strikes home that the tourist industry is bringing a tremendous business here," he declared.

When, in the business community, comment of this sort is heard more and more frequently, the doctrine that "promotion pays" is vindicated triumphantly.

A RECORD YEAR FOR UNCLE SAM.

Exports for the fiscal year just ended with June amounted to \$4,345,000,000 and the imports were valued at \$2,180,000,000, making a total foreign trade for the year of over six and a half billion dollars, which is much larger than any previous total in the history of American commerce. These figures were announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, with the explanation that the figures included for June are an estimate based on the final May statistics.

It was in 1872 that our foreign trade first exceeded one billion dollars. By 1900 it had crossed the 2 billion dollar mark, by 1907 had exceeded 3 billion, and by 1913 had risen above 4 billion, remaining around that level until the year just ended, when the 6 billion mark was exceeded. Imports first exceeded one billion dollars in 1903 and are now a little more than twice as much as at that time. Exports first rose above 1 billion dollars in 1892 and are now four times as much as in that year.

Seven groups of articles represent about one-half the entire value of our import trade, each of them exceeding 100 million dollars in the fiscal year 1916. Stated in order of magnitude, they are: Sugar, estimated at 206 million in 1916, against 174 and 101 millions one and two years earlier; rubber and substitutes therefor, 159 million, against 87 and 76 million, respectively; hides and skins, 137 million, against 104 and 120; raw wool, 145, against 63 and 53; raw silk, 122, against 81 and 98; coffee, 117, against 107 and 111; and chemicals, drugs, etc., 108 million, against 84 and 94 million, respectively. Our leading imports are thus factors materials and foodstuffs.

A GOOD MOVE BY THE ROTARIANS.

Rotary Club members are setting a good example to local businessmen in making it their business to attend regularly meetings of the board of supervisors. They have undertaken the work through a special committee, which starts out with the avowed intention of cooperating with the city officials in every way possible. What the Rotarians wish to do is to get a personal understanding of city problems. If situations arise which they feel should be criticized, they wish

their criticism based on exact knowledge of the facts, and if there are developments in public business which appeal to them as worthy of praise, the club committeemen will report to the body of Rotarians commending such developments.

Nearly every city has a businessmen's committee watching city business closely. The Chamber of Commerce's municipal affairs committee considers city business. The Rotarians, however, are going a step further by their plan of personal attendance at the meetings. Honolulu's municipal problems would be solved much more easily and quickly than they are solved if every taxpayer devoted a few minutes each day or even once a week to personal investigation at the city hall of the subjects in which he is particularly interested.

PREPAREDNESS PARADES.

Not since the Civil War has the spirit of '76 been abroad in the land as now. The great parades in our large cities were needed to show the world, and no less ourselves, that our patriotism is only sleeping for want of an occasion to awaken it. One young man, visiting Chicago on the day of the parade and not intending to participate, on seeing the great demonstration fell in line and marched the entire distance. He remarked to me, "I felt I must declare my patriotism, and came out of the parade with an entirely new and enlarged conception of what my country has done for me, and an increased appreciation of my duty to it." The simple fact is that since the retirement of our Fourth of July orators, now a good many years remote, there had actually been nothing in his daily life to arouse patriotism. The Spanish War did to some extent, but this young man of 25 today was only a small boy then.

To many the most impressive feature in the preparedness parade in Chicago, was not the great number, nor the large representation of women, both young and middle-aged, but rather the splendid marching. For ten hours these civilians, thousands of whom had never before marched in a public procession, swung past with even lines and correct step; and with only a few halts in all that time, and these of only a few seconds' duration. That these untrained thousands were able to do this, is at least encouraging as to what these men and women could do in case of emergency and under the instruction of a drillmaster.

Moreover, the demonstration was thoroughly democratic, as presidents of banks and captains of industry whose names are known in every state marched shoulder to shoulder with their own soldiers of industry, expressing an equal loyalty to a common cause. And every marcher carried The Flag.—H. H. Windsor, in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

It is now new thing to find that the busy British war censors have tampered with entirely neutral mail. Soon after the war opened mail began to be received here showing evidence that the official busybodies of more than one belligerent government were opening the mail of neutrals. What's the use to protest? This is part of the price of war—the interference with individual rights on the cool principle of "military necessity." No protest against the incredible stupidity of the British censorship could be more bitter than that voiced in the English press itself. For the matter of that, mainland newspapers and magazines are beginning to comment upon the censorship imposed by Uncle Sam's military authorities along the Mexican border. A little power may not only be dangerous but indelicate.

President Wilson is determined to stay in Washington until Congress adjourns. He is also determined that Congress shall not adjourn until the administration's favored bills are passed. As usual with the present administration, the Democratic majority will do his bidding, except perhaps on the government shipping bill. Seldom in American history has there been a president who came so near to constituting the whole party in power. It is not the Democratic party's policies which were being enacted into law but the Wilson policies.

Baseball has at last obtained a firm footing in England, having been popularized by the Canadian soldiers. The great American game ought to serve the good purpose in Great Britain of helping the people to forget their troubles.—Newburgh Journal.

What would a free vote on the continuation of the war by all soldiers on both sides show? What's the use asking? Their governments would never let them have it.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

We thought the ultimate limit of slowness had been reached by the federal building plan but it seems that the Manoa paving is going to drag in a close second.

First the Allies "campaign by attrition." Then they nibbled, then gnawed, and now they are working what fascists fans know as the squeeze play.

There have been innumerable boosters for Hawaii, but none surpass in exuberance and eloquence the genial W. H. Crane.

Aha! So the San Francisco bomb-planter was also a note-writer!

Every chuck-hole costs a tourist.

NO DANGER OF OIL SHORTAGE IN NAVY, CLAIMS SECRETARY LANE

Head of Interior Department Calls Honolulu Oil Case Decision Correct

That there is no danger of an oil shortage in the U. S. Navy, was recently stated by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, according to a despatch from Washington to the Christian Science Monitor. The secretary also adds that he believes the legal decision in the Honolulu Oil Company case is correct.

In an interview relative to the so-called Phelan amendment to the oil leasing bill, Secretary Lane said he did not favor the amendment, but would advocate an oil-leasing bill along the lines of the Ferris bill. The difference between the Phelan amendment and the Ferris bill, he says, is one of liberality in treatment of claimants.

"My position is a matter of record," said the secretary, "and can be found by examining my reports upon the measure before Congress and my annual reports. In my last annual report I expressly stated that I would not assume to say what policy should be followed as to the naval reserve lands. There is no danger of the navy being short of oil, for there are nearly 3,000,000 acres of public oil lands now

withdrawn. Included therein are two special naval reserves which are practically free from adverse claims. These contain approximately 130,000,000 barrels of oil. And more of this area can be withdrawn for the navy at any time by the president whenever he desires to do so.

"I have tried to deal with these propositions without regard to politics and have had the support of such eminent conservationists as Mr. Lenox and Mr. Kent, whose views have always been the same as mine, that to keep 3,000,000 acres of oil lands locked up indefinitely, while gasoline is climbing higher, is not good sense and plays right into the hands of monopoly. If Congress can, at this time of great pressure, deal with the matter of leasing legislation, I have no doubt sane and conservative legislation will result that will help every real developer and consumer interested in oil and gasoline and which will prevent waste and monopoly."

"The only difference that has arisen between Mr. Gregory, Mr. Daniels and myself has been over the soundness of a legal decision (the Honolulu case), rendered by the commissioner of the general land office touching a private claim within a withdrawn area, which I am so certain is correct that I have offered to submit the matter to the courts for decision."

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—WILLIAM L. CREED: I believe the send-off alone which visitors receive when they leave Honolulu brings as many back here as anything else. It is the prettiest and most unique custom I have ever seen and I wager if expressions from the departing tourists could be obtained they would be full of praise for the band and the leis and the crowd that stands at the wharf to say goodbye, many bidding farewell to no one in particular, but merely entering into the spirit of the whole entertainment. At the Matsonia yesterday I believe was the largest and prettiest crowd yet and the most sincere and tear-accompanied farewells.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH NEARS COMPLETION

After doing considerable work on it daily for the last two weeks, Dr. John S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, and his assistants, are, to day completing the annual report of the board and will send it to Governor Lucius R. Pinkham late today or tomorrow.

The report covers 40 double-width typewritten pages, making practically 80 pages of typewritten matter. It covers the range of the board's work during the fiscal year from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

ASHFORD SETS DATES TO HEAR MANY CASES

Definite dates for the hearing of the following cases were decided upon in Circuit Judge Ashford's court today: J. L. Smith vs. Henry Smith, administrator; 9 o'clock tomorrow morning; Noda vs. Sakai, order to show cause; Tuesday morning, August 1, at 9 o'clock; Emma F. Runsey vs. New York Life Insurance Company, hearing on demurrer, Wednesday morning, August 14, at 9:30 o'clock; Mary M. Brown vs. Morikata, petition for confirmation of sale, Monday morning, August 31, at 9 o'clock.

FOUR MORE FILIPINOS SECURE FIRST PAPERS

Four more Filipinos today filed in federal court their declarations of intention to become American citizens. Filipinos now are taking out their "first papers" at the rate of from four to six each day. Those who today declared their intentions are Peter B. Serrano, laborer and native of Taybas; Fortunato Ortiz, laborer, native of Santa Cruz; Palahio Franko, laborer, native of Occidental Negros; Domingo Flores, laborer, native of Capio. Vibinco Omiga, also a native of the Philippines, filed his declaration late Wednesday afternoon.

ARTIST SWINDLER SENT TO PRISON

BERLIN, Germany. — Ludwig W. Lehmann, accused of painting and selling more than two hundred pictures, representing them as the work of noted German masters, and convicted at Munich, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. His wife, convicted as his accomplice, was sentenced to a term of three years.

WAILUA STOCK IN MUCH DEMAND AMONG BROKERS

Wailua was much in demand in the local stock market today. In connection with the demand were heard rumors that this company would be the next to make a declaration of extra dividend. Just how much basis for this rumor existed it was difficult to determine but it was common talk that "when returns from shipments are in" Wailua will be in good position to declare an extra disbursement to stockholders.

Sales of bonds were another feature 10,000 of McBryde 5s selling at 100, and 8000 Olas 6s at 103.

Wailua stood at \$37 during the whole market, Oahu \$36.25, Olas \$19.50, Pioneer \$55.25, Hawaiian Sugar \$46, Hawaiian Commercial \$53, Omea \$56, Hawaiian Pineapple \$46, Honokaa sold at \$12 and Dindas Asesable at \$8.

Of unlisted securities Mineral Products sold at \$1.65 for 2000 shares, Oil was \$3.15 bid, Engels Copper \$2.55 and Haw. Cal. 9 cents. Mountain King was 8 to 10 cents.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN.
SOARES—To Mr. and Mrs. Antone M. Soares of Puuowaina Drive, oh July 14, 1916, a son—Gilbert.
CHING—In Honolulu, June 12, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Ching Kwai of Kukul street, near Nuuanu, a daughter—Ching Gum Won.
RODRIGUES—In Honolulu, July 22, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Lindorte Julio Rodrigues of 1451 Lusitana street, a son—Edward.
MORCK—In Honolulu, July 26, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Morck of 1025 Fifth avenue, Kaimuki, a daughter—Charlotte Ellen.
YAMAMOTO—In Honolulu, June 12, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Yamamoto of 3 Cunha lane, a daughter—Tamae.
KUJULI—In Honolulu, July 16, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Tokusaburo Kujulij of Beretania and Smith streets, a daughter—Suzuyo.
SAKAMOTO—In Honolulu, July 3, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Kanichi Sakamoto of Pahoa avenue, Kaimuki, a son—Hitoshi.
KANAGUSUKI—In Honolulu, July 15, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Kamado Kanagusuku of Kamanuwal lane, a daughter—Masao.
LAI—In Honolulu, July 20, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Lai Chu of Pahoa Valley, a son—Lai Chu.

DIED

QUARES—In Honolulu, July 26, 1916, Anthony Gouvea Quares of 935 Emmeluth lane, single, a native of Lihue, Kauai, a window cleaner, aged 32 years, 6 months and 4 days. Body buried today in the Catholic cemetery, King street.
KIM—In Honolulu, July 26, 1916, at the Queen's Hospital, Chin Kim, male, a native of China, aged 52 years. Body buried today in the Loch View cemetery.

Nuuanu Valley

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Lottery OF TIMELY TOPICS

KALAKAUA AVENUE AND OUTDOOR CIRCLE EFFORTS.

The Outdoor Circle, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 26, 1916, Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Your editorial in Wednesday's paper in regard to the disgraceful spots on Kalakaua avenue gives me the opportunity to state just what the Outdoor Circle has tried to do in regard to the little, old, tumble-down red shanty on Kalakaua avenue. Many months ago we went to the prominent citizen who represents the owner (absent) and asked him to have this property put in order, i. e., garden cleaned up, trees trimmed, rubbish burned, broken glass in lanai removed. We were informed that he—prominent citizen—had no authority to clean up the property nor would he give the circle the authority to put the place in good order, though we offered to pay all charges from funds of the circle. Is it possible that the people of Honolulu have no way of protecting themselves against a nuisance to the eye because there is no owner of the property here? If the nuisance were one against the nose something might be done by the Board of Health. Cannot other nuisances be reached in some way. If there is no law now under which the public can protect itself against an absentee landlord, there should be one. Can it be that the taxes on this property are not collected because the owner is not living here? If so, it might be well for the government to sell it for back taxes (to some one who would care for it) and send the balance to the owner.

While on the subject of Kalakaua avenue it might be well to refer to a conversation overheard by a member of the Outdoor Circle on a Rapid Transit car as it approached the new parking now being torn up. One man remarked to his neighbor: "There now, look at that. Those women will ruin Honolulu yet. They spent \$8000 on that there parking and now it has got to be all took up because they have just found out the parking ain't safe. Those women don't use any forethought nor anybody else when it comes to using the city's money." Now, Mr. Editor, please state this clearly for us: The Outdoor Circle is not responsible for the new central

parking of Kalakaua avenue that stretches from the John Ena road to Kapiolani park. We are responsible for the planting of the mahogany trees in the central parking of this avenue from King street to the John Ena road. Also for the planting of the oleanders and coconuts along said road. We have learned lately that many of these well established plants must come out because of the change of line along this road. I hope our courage will live through this. The circle pays a man who takes care of this first mile of parking and of the oleanders and coconuts.

CHERRILL L. LOWREY, President, Outdoor Circle.

Personal Mention

JOHN A. MATTHEWMAN, former West Hawaii circuit judge, has become associated with the law firm of Thompson, Milverton & Cathcart.

REV. FATHER OTTO OF Pahoa, Hawaii, who attended the annual retreat at the Catholic cathedral, returned to his home on the Big Island on the Mauna Kea Wednesday. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Theodore of Kohala and Rev. Father Hubert of Hana, Maui.

WILLIAM P. JARRETT, sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, is at the Stewart and Charles H. Rose, sheriff of Honolulu, is at the Hotel St. Francis. They are on their way home after two months of investigating American penal systems and institutions. As a result they expect to inaugurate changes in the islands.—San Francisco Examiner.

Total receipts for automobile drivers licenses in New Jersey for the first half of 1916 amounted to \$1,125,000, compared with \$1,062,000 for the entire year 1915.

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